NEW YORK HERALD, WEDNISDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1861.

killing of Matthews was as distinct in legal consequence as if it had occurred a year before the murder of Walton. Mr. Brady, in a terribly scathing manner, criticised the course which the bistrict Altyney pursued in reference to the prosecution of Jeffords. From the first moment he was arrested and turned upon the blood-hounds who had been undeashed for the purpose of lacerating, his churacter and taking his life. The course which the prosecuting officer pursued towards the prisoner was contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution and the Bill of Rights. This was the first time in the history of this country that any such means had been alopted to let slip the hounds of justice and obtain a sacrifice by any such meanness as he would show had been used in this case, had excited the disgust of every man who knew what he felt in his school boy days when he looked at the tell tale, sneak, coward and traitor. He admitted that Jeffords' character was not untainted, and that his associations were not what they should be, but he charged the prosecution with claiming on the former trial that Jeffords' character was not untainted, and nits with being a riotous, turbulent character, and a porson of such a temperament could not have perpetrated the murder. Undoubtedly, he said, this double murder was perpetraced by a person who was anot only accustomed to use a pistol, but was a man possessed at the time of a very deliberate waind, and was steadfast in his purpose. The prosecution, he claimed, had proved that Jeffords was not the murderer, and it was absurd to say that Pascal, who was walking with Walton, could not see, in a clear moonlight, who the party was that perpetrated the edged. Resides, Jeffords wore dark clothes on the evening of the homicide, while the person seen liceing wore light apparel. Mr. Brady reviewed the vidence of the prosecution at great length, dwelling with unusual f-ree upon the fact that Jeffords knew that he was liably to be arrested at any time, a giguing that the "confressions" sworn

Records Hofman charged the jury as follows:—
Servizars or ins Jew-The trial of Charles Jederds—
one of the most remarkable in the annals or criminal jurisprudence—is about drawing to a close. For nearly five days you have istenes with the greatest patience to the details of the evidence for and against him. Connect, the days who have istenes with the greatest patience to the details of the evidence for and against him. Connect, the most of the details of the evidence in the sole of the patient of

THE WALTON-MATHEWS TRAGEDY.

*Conclustion of the Trial of Chartes Jeffster and the District Attensper, Charge of the Accordance Venicle of Guilly of Marie and the District Attensper, Charge of the Recorder Venicle of Guilly of Marie Chartes and Chartes and Chartes Attensper Charge of the Recorder Venicle of Guilly of Marie Chartes and Chart will ever upon the anniversary of Christmas eve close a solemn duty so important as this in which we have now been sogaged. It involves, as you all know, great incrests. You have on your part great and solemn duties to perform the are not here by choice at this hour of the night, on this before thristmas day broke upon us to submit this case to you. I do it tow, desiring you to refire to your room, and, in all fastness, candor and impartiality, to consider this case, and if you believe the prisoner to be guilty to unhesitatingly pronounce him so, and if you do not to acquit him.

The jury raticed to their room in charge of officers at

ten minutes past nine, and entered the court room at twenty-five minutes to eleven and answered to their names, when the Clerk put the following questions to

names, when are even yet them:

Cierk—Have you agreed upon a verdict, gentlemen of the jury?

Foreman—We have.

Clerk—Hease to rise, gentlemen. Jurors, look upon the prisoner; prisoner, look upon the jurors. How say you, do you find Charles M. Jefferds, the prisoner at the bar, guilty or not guitty?

Foreman—Guilty or not guitty?

at the bar, guilty or hot guilty:
Foruma.—Guilty.
Clerk—Of what, gentlemen?
Forema.—Murder in the first degree.
Charles Jofferds, in a clear, firm voice, said—You have
convicted an innocent man, gentlemen.
Clerk—Centlemen of the jury, hearken to your verdict
as it stands recorded. You find tharles M. Jefferds godty
of murder in the first degree, whereof he stands indicted,
and my vair say all.

as it stames recorded. You find Charles M. deflores goodly of murder in the first degree, whereof he stands indicted, and so you say all.

The Recorder—Let the prisoner be remanded.
The jurors were thou discharged. Mrs. Walton nor Charles did not make any visible demonstrations at the resultion of the verticit, but the most casual observer could not fail to have perceived that sho was laboring under intense mental anguish; so much so that when she passed out of the court room she staggered. Charles seemed, on the contrary, to take the fearful result as spleusantly as if he had been pronunced innocent of the atrocious double murder, and lighted a segar with as much nonchalance as if he were going out on a pleasure party, instead of being conveyed to the place that is appropriately designated the Tombs, and from thence in all probability to be consigned to the gallows, or, e'se to be immured within the walls of the State prison to a "living death." Mis mother implanted a kiss upon his check as she was leaving the temple of justice where this soleum drama had been performed, and in which she played so important a part. It may not be improper to state that there never has been a criminal trial in this city that his been sendered with much more propriety and essystach, considering the circumstances attending it, than this most interesting case. No time was wasted by counsed in interposing technical and frivious objections, he remarks of a personal character were make by the coposing counsel, as is too often the case in lengthy criminal investigations; but whenever questions on his we re presented they were passed upon by the Recorder with marked clearness and legal sanction, and which has been the admiration of all who have witnessed the dignified and allable deportment of the pressure didge.

News from Albany.
REPAYMENT OF MONEY ADVANCED FOR THE WAR

NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON BIVER, BTC. ALEANT, Dec. 23, 1861.
Comptroller Denniston has returned from Washington, having secured from the Secretary of the Treasury a return of forty per cent of the money advanced by the State for the expenses of the war. The sum thus re-ceived by the State is one million one hundred and thireen thousand dollars. The weather is very cold and the river is full of snow

ALBANY, Dec. 24-P. M. The steamboat Issac Newton, heavily loaded, is on

astleton Bar. She will be lightered off. The steamboat New World passed Hudson, on her way up, at seven o'cleck this morning. The steamboat E. Corning arrived at moon to-day. She reports heavy ice below Castloton.

The Sailing of the Europa.

Boston, bec. 24, 1861.

The mais per the steamship Europa will close at nine evclock to morrow (Wednesday) morning, and she will sail at noon.

Fire in Lee, Massachusette.
Stockskrou, Dec. 24, 1861.
St. George's church (Episcopal), of Lee, was totall desiroyed by fire last night about twolve evelopt. In sured for \$6,000.

NEWS FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

IMPORTANT OPERATIONS OF THE HOSTILE FORCES.

WILLIAMSPORT, Dec. 22, 1861. From personal observation your correspondent is con-vinced that the rebel troops which have been threatening his point were not, at the utmost extent, over sever thousand in number, and not over four pieces of artillery have been seen here within the past week. The militia, which might have numbered one thousand five hundred, refused from the first to cross the river, and on two occa-

sions would not approach nearer than a mile.

The mill owned by the Coistons, at the south end of Dam No. 5, was set on fire on Thursday night by Captain Hampton, of the Pittsburg Light Battery, attached to the First Virginia regiment, and six men, volunteers, who went over in three skiffs. They found in the mill, besides the articles above mentioned, several shells, which were probably to have been sent over the next day. On Friday the elegant brick residence of the Colstons situated a bundred yards from the mill, was seen to be

on fire, but a party of the First Virginia went over and extinguished it, after which they ransacked the outbuildings and brought off a considerable amount of plunder, such as overcoats, picket ropes, loggings, axes, besides a supply of confi-

supply of poultry. The enemy, excepting a few solitary sentinels posted on the distant hills, were not seen at this point unit hilf-past three P. M., when they brought in sight their twelve camp of the First Maryland, which had succeeded the

camp of the First Maryland, which had succeeded the Fifth Connecticus, then en reme for Hancock. A ten pound Parrott gan of Matthews' Pennsylvania battery soon drove them out of sight. There was no less on our side, and probably but slight loss on the other side, owing to the safe distance at which their gan was stationed.

While these things were in progress a troop of robel cavalry made their appearance opposite Williamsport, about one mile from the river. They remained in full view for several bours, going through a drill for the benefit of the spectators.

About noon a regiment of cavalry and apother of infanity made their appearance near the ford at the Four locks, two miles above Dam No. 5; but not liking the appearance of Colonel Kenny's preparations, they subsequently withdrew, without making any demonstrations. In the afternoon information reached Cosonel Leonard that the main body of the enemy were, with their wagons and boats, concentrating near Falling Waters, five miles from Lam No. 5, on the Virginia side, but, owing to the curves in the river, fifteen miles between those points on our side. Colonel Leonard immediately reinforced his pickets at the former point, keeping a section of a battery and the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania as a reserve. A few shells were exchanged, and the enemy retreated, encamping out of sight, beyond the range of our Parrott guns.

Intelligence yesterday from the other side goes to show

camping out of sight, beyond the range of our rarrots guns.

Intelligence yesterday from the other side goes to show that the rebel commander, having failed in all his attempts, withdrew his forces that morning towards Martinsburg, leaving only three or four companies as pickets, but not taking away his wagons and boats. All was comparatively quiet during the day.

Hawayer, Dec. 20, 1861. HANGOCK, Dec. 20, 1861.
The Thirty minth Illinois, having received their arms,

are now here, posted in a strong position, auxiously awaiting an opportunity to repol the enomy or co-operate with General Kelly's advance guard, which now extends here, besides guarding the railroad all the way from Cumberland. The Fifth Connecticut and Knapp's battery are expected here in a day or two. WILLIAMSFORF, Dec. 21, 1861.

This morning a man named J. B. Wharton, residing at Clear Spring, approached one of the river pickets and offered him \$25 to carry a despatch to the other side. The soldier made the fact known to Colonel Leonard, who had him arrested, but not till he had destroyed the despatch. He is connected by marriage with ex-Senator Mason, now in Fort Warren. Colonel Leonard holds him as a spy.

This town has been under martial law for several months. Lieutenant John G. Hovey, of Company B, Mas-sachusetts Thirteenth, is the Provost Marshal. Among

sachusetts Thirteenth, is the Provost Marshal. Among his political prisoners are R. D. Shepperd, of Shepardstown, son-in-law of Alexander Boteler; abraham shepard, a captain in the rebel army, and a considerable number of civil officers of Morgan county who undertook to execute the rebel laws.

Telegraphic communications are now received from Romney in four hours, including twenty miles of horse transportation. In a few days the wires will connect.

Lamon's brigate (the First Virginia regiment) consists of three companies of cavalry, now with General Kelly; four companies of infantry, and two companies of artillery, under Colonel Louand. The latter have volunteered to act as ridemen until their batteries are received. A specimen of forced marching occurred on Wodnesday night. Colonel Kenly's First Maryland regiment left their camp near Frederick at twelve o'clock and arrived here at ten o'clock on Thursday morning—a distance of nearly twenty--ight miles. They stopped four tim s only on the route, resting lifteen minutes on each occasion.

showing themselves at point after point, to convey the impression that the enemy have a large force there. Your correspondent is indebted to Mr. Greenwood for much valuable information regarding localities and also for his services as a guide. From him I learn that during their attack here last Tuesday, two privates of the Hamtraucht Goard, of Sineparastwom, were killed, and probably several others. Tiliotson bugan, formerly jail or at Martinsburg, had his leg broke, and was otherwise slightly injured, at the same time. The latter is particularly obnoxious to the Unionists in this section.

A finely finished coffin was seen on route from Martinsburg to Pam No. 5, on Thurs ay, leading to the impression that some offleer of rank had been killed there. Sylvester Stomebreaker, a resident of this procinit, but who was arrested and made to take the oath of alleg ance by General Negley last a immer, made his escape into Virginia near this point last hight. It is stanted that this man gave the enemy intelligence that a large force under General Panks was preparing to cross at Wilkamsport and march upon Winchester, and probably inducing idenoral Jackson to make the recent demonstration upon Wilhamsport.

Resports from Union mean on the other side state that during the gallant repulse of last Tuesday by two companies of the Indiana Twelfth at this place, eight robes were killed outright and twelve wounded. It will be recollected that the enemy had two small griss and made an attack on our pickots there, who with their ribes compolied the former to beat a hasty retreat. This occurred at the time of the capture of Captain Williams and seven man, of the Twelfth Indiana. The attacking forces comprised detachments from Coloni Ashby's command, under Captains Henderson, Mason and Baylor.

Your correspondent was kindly furnished with recent copies of the Virginia Republicas, published at Martinsburg, and a Richmond Dispatch of the 18th inst., by private Peter Messner of the Indiana Twelfth, a Hungarian patriot and refugee. This

MERCHASVILLE (on the river four miles) below Dam, No. 5), Dec. 22, 1861. This little hamlet is inhabited by persons engaged in the canal trade, but being, without an exception, strong Unionists, threats have been made by the enemy to des-Unionists, threats have been made by the enemy to deatroy their habitatious, causing considerable anxiety. This place is closely watched by the Indians boys. Last night the large barn occupied by John E. Conede, but owned by Samuel Stonebrasier, of Baltimers, was fired by anincendiary, and consumed, with nearly all its contents, including six horses, five cows, several tons of hay, five hundred bushels of wheat, hogs, agricultural implements, wagons, harness, &c. Loss \$12,000 to \$15 000. Mr. Conede is a Unionists, and was absent from home at the time.

SHARPSBURG, Dec. 22, 1861. Suplain Howes' battery of the Fourth regular artillery arrived bere to-night, en route from Romney to Washingion. The men are perfect war dogs in appearance, has ing performed the most ardnous duties under Generally, in Western Virginia.

Laura Kcene's Theatre. The domestic drama of "Little Tom," and a singular composition, entitled "Robinson Crusoe," were produced theatre last evening for the first time. Following mins liabily after the " Seven Sons" and the " Seven Sissome miracle of theatrical enterprise and dramatic absurdity was naturally looked for, and the expectation has not been altogether disappointed. Both the new pieces are, however, on the whole, a little superior to either of their predecessors. Yet there are absurdities in both from beginning to end, the redeeming feature being that they are, for the most part, amusing. Judged as a work of art, the mise musing stages apart, "Little Tom" has no more negli than had the "Seven Sisters," but taken to pieces some of a very solemn character, the only fault of these last being that death is trifled with indecorously, and the most solemn event of human life treated with a levity most solemn event of human life treated with a levity which, to a reduced taste, is absolutely painful. The conduct of the nurse in the presence of the corpse is nothing less than fevolting to a sensitive nature, and it is a direct and disgusting libel upon humanity and the character of woman. Miss Keene, gas Little Tom, the cripple of the Jolly family, acted the part gracefully and well, and a lively country dance, in which kissing became general, ended a piece that had only a few minutes before pointed to a very different denouement, the expectation being that "Little Tom?" had died in the previous act, as represented in a visien, there being much of the supernatural mingled with the natural in this strange drams. "Robinson Grasse" is spectacular, and written in rhyme. It has somewhat more merit in nearly every way than the other pieces, and the ingenious device of putting children into the

which are with Robinson on the stage, contributes to the general "dolly of the piece, which, of course, is feunded on the cellebrated narrative of le Free. It is interspersed with sergs, and much that is mirth provoking, and his man Friday is certainly a great acquisition. Both pieces were well received, and are likely to be for some time to come, for there is much in them that appears to the popular taste, and it is useless to question that child on will be especially delighted with such a feast of tableaux, for nonsense is a congenial pastime, and to many of the old as well as the young, more particularly at Christmas time. It is bardly necessary to add that the scenery, as in all Miss keene's pieces, is very fine, and that the acting is iffroughout spirited.

Colored Man, who Killed Three Whites and Brought the Schooner S. J. Waring

THE HORRORS OF THE SEA. \$17,000 Malvage Awarded to Tillman, the UNITED STATES STREET OF ST. Dru 23. Welliam Pillers of Schemer S. J. Waschooler S. J. Waring ... die and marge, by which Wm. Tillman, Wm. Station and Decade McLeod, scamen, With Tilliams, who was a called prize crew, and length the state of the port of New York. The three first assets into the port of New York. The three first assets into the port of New York. The three first assets into the port of New York. The three first assets in the state proceeding. The two libest were consultated, and are, the reforce, treated as a single cause. The facts are briefly these on the 4th of July last the schooner, having on board a valuable carge, saled from New York for Busines Ayres; she had a full-deet, captain, two mates, four seamen, including Stedding and McLeod, a colored steward, Tillman, and Mackinnon, who was a passenger. On the morning of the 7th of July, about two hundred miles to the south and eastward of Sandy Hook, she was captured by the brig Jeff, Davis as pretended prize, and a prize crew put on board of her, with orders to take her into some Sauthern port. The captain, two mates and two of the seamen of the Waring, five in all, were taken on board the Jeff, Davis, leaving the four libellants. The prize or we consisted of the prize master, two mates and two seamen. After parting with the Jeff, Davis the prize master headed the Waring for South Carolina. When in the latitude of Charleston, about forty miles to the eastward or the Gulf Stream, the prize master informed Tillman, the steward, that he should not attempt to cater charleston harbor, but should endewor to run into North Eduso Inlet, which is a considerable distance south of Charleston, and that he thought be should reach there the next accusing. This was on the Inlin of July. From the time of the capture down to the research of the research south of Charleston, and that he thought were best of the prize master, and, at his request, aided in working the vessel. But very soon after the capture both Stedding and McLeod continued to the savery. A remark made by one of the captors had aroused in his breast this appreheasion. After several consultations, Tillman and Stedding had sone fears in the total and an account Tillm and Bryce Mackinson, passenger, assk to recover salvage, for rescuing the vessed and her onego from a so called his political prismerts are R. D. Shepperd, of Shepardstown, somin-law of Alexander Boteler; Abraham Shepard, a captain in the robol army, and a considerable number of civil officers of Morgan county who undertook to execute the rebel laws.

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Das, No. 4, Dec. 22, 1861.

James Greenwood, a staunch Unionist, reports that there is but one guerrilla company left to keep guard on the neck opposite, between this place and Falling Waters, four miles above. The remainder left for Martinsburg Saturday morning, excepting the wagons containing the boats. Mr. Greenwood's residence is a mile back of the dam in Virginis, where his family still reside. To his vigitance and patriotism are attributed the successful repulses of the enemy at this point. He is untiling in his exertions to give timely notics to our authorities of any movements of the enemy at this ferection. He states that this geerilla company are always on the go, showing themselves at point after point, to convey the impression that the enemy have a large force there.

Your correspondent is indebted to Mr. Greenwood for much visuable information regarding localities and also for his period at a guerge force there.

Your correspondent is indebted to Mr. Greenwood for much visuable information regarding localities and also for his period and after four days and six hour evention, they arrived, with the vessel and cargo all safe, at the port of New York. None of the bibellants understood the theory of navigation; Tilman could not read at all, and Stedung only m his native German. It does not appear that Mci.sed could read. Mackinnon was a person of some effection, and at the roquest of Tillanan read to him some parts of the "Casat Pilot," he also stood his watch and did his duty on the passage to New York. McLeod did his duty necording to his promise. I have been they not not shall be sufficient to be a season of the state of this caraction because the conduct of Tillanan and Stooding has been vory sharply orthicised by counsel, and the guinal of the reacte demed on the ground of its sangulary thracter, and also on the ground that it placed the vessel ancer the sole control of uncducated and unskilled not appeared to the state master and his mates, exhibited for the grize master and his mates, exhibited for the grize master and has mates, exhibited for the grize master and has mates, exhibited for the grize master and that these crown in the state of carse concelled that no Court ought to smetion, or indirectly encourage, unnecessary and wanton Violence, even towar a those who show that water violence, even towar a those who show that solven and the circumstances must be taken into consideration and except the officers and two of her crew taken by an arrived made possesses on board the capturing vessel, inswripe but three of her crew and a pass anger. McLeod refused to add in the rescue. Mackinnon's views were unknown. Tillinan and stedding must alone on counter the time proposes on board the capturity vessel, it is supposed to add in the rescue. Mackinnon's views were unknown. This and two fine read to the capture by and two his possesses of the cycle of the wa

the duty they had undertaken." And in the Cape Packet (3 W. Rob. 123), the same high authority laid down the rule as to quainfeations to be that "when persons undertake to perform salvage service they are bound to exercise ordinary skill and prudence in the execution of the duty they take upon themselves to perform. I do not mean to say they must be finished mavigators, but they must possess and exert such a degree of skill and prudence as persons in their condition erdinarily do possess and may be fairly expected to display." These remarks of Dr. Sushing to me, it must be remembered, referred to cases where persons not connected with the imperilled vessels had undertaken to rescue them from some ordinary peril of the seas, and where the undertaking had partially or wholly miscarried. But it would be a most extraordinary doctrino to hold, that where a vessel is found on the high sens deprived of her, officers and a part of her crew in the most certain and imminent peril of becoming lost to her owners, and she is by the faithful remnant of her crew rescued and brought safely into port, what her salvors, the only persons who could possibly have performed the service, are to be deprived of sheir reward because they were ignorant of the theory of navigation. It is sufficient in this case that, by the familiarity of Tillman, the colorest steward, with the coast from the place of rescue to

New York; his accurate recollection and ready recognition of localities; his skepless vigilance, and a courage and good sense that does him great credit, he was able, with the aid of his comrades, to bring the vessel with so much speed and safety into port. Whether he was able to keep the log book, or work cut the dead reckoning cannot affect the value of the services rendered to the claimants. As the right to any salvage in this case has been contested and elaborately argued, I have re-examined the doctrine laid down by use in the case of the brig Guba, recently decided in this court; and upon a caroful review of the authorities in the light shed upon them in this discussion. I am clearly of the opinion that the services rendered by the salvors is that and the present case were squivalent to a rescue from beligerent capture. It has been suggested that this case does not come within that of the Cuba, inasmuch as the allegation in the libel is that the Waring was captured by pirates. But a case of this kind cannot turn upon a mere descriptive epithet. The facts in both cases, so far as the orizinal captures are concerned, are substantially as follows.—The cautors took the vessels in both cases avowed by asp pizes; that without rescue or recapture they were irrevocably iost to their owners (vessels and cargos) there exame the a shadow of doubt. In the case new before as, the vessel had been about ten days in the hands of her captors, and was within a day's sail of the hostile port. Her port was, greater, as her chance of recapture bound to restore if a all, because the United States is bound to restore if a all, because the United States is bound to restore if a all, because the United States is bound to restore if a all, because the United States is bound to restore if a all, because the United States is bound to restore if a sile capture and the corresponding to the captors are known to appear the subject of the captor are known to make the property of the captor and of opinion that these vessel was a subject t

boken were chartered by government on Saturday last, and after undergoing sundry alterations, such as strongth ening the bulwarks and fitting up the hulls of the vessels with cooking and s'coping arrangements, they were to leave for Port Rayal some time last night or early this morning.

Sixth New York Battery.

The headquarters of this organization is established at No. 8 Chambers street, where recruiting is progressing very favorably. A few more intelligent men are required, who will be well trained in artillery practice. Lieutenant Kelly has been sent on from Washington to superintend the recruiting, and will be ready to give all necessary information.

THE MILITARY POSITIONS IN WESTERN KENTUCKY.

Map of the Portion of Kentucky Under General Halleck-The Onward Movement of General Buell-The Latest News from England-Important Intelligence from the South-Full Report of the Trial of Charles M. Jefferds for the Murder of John W. Mathews, &c., &c., &c.

A comprehensive Map of the Portion of Kentucky ender the care of General Halleck, and to be Contested between him and the rebel General Polk, will be given in the FAMILY HERALD, ready this (Wednesday) morning. tories over the Rebels, and all interesting events of the country during the week. It will also contain a full report of the Trial of Charles M. Jefferds for the Murder of John W. Mathews in this city on the 30th of June. 1860, with all the piquant and relative to the second arrest of Jefferds, His Confess of having Murdered his Stepfather, Mr. John Walton, and the Romantic History of Mrs. Walton, as given by herself; The latest news from England; Interesting intelliwence from the Southern States, and much other im-

Terms-Two dollars per year, Single copies, four cents. 221 West Houston Street.—Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S infallible Corn Salve, for the cure of corns, busions, cuts, burns, frosted feet, &c. Twenty-live cents per box. Try it.

A Trick of Santa Claus.—A Great Con-sternation was created the other night, at No. 212 Broadway, by the andden appearance of a queer little roan, who con-menced helping himself to a pile of RNOX'S Holiday Hats, which have recently created such a furors. Knox was on hand, and told the old gentleman, who angounced bimself as Santa Claus, that he might have them cheap, but he would not give them to bito.

White's Holiday Hats, Caps and Furs are spector to any in the city, at 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's church. Frock Paletot

etot Overcoata, Sack Overcoata, Cape Overcoata, Army Overo New and elegant styles at Low prices.
DEVIIN & CO.

Broadway, corner Warren street. Broadway, corner Grand street. At Jeffers', 573 Broadway, is the only place in New York where Ladies' Balmoral Bo from \$2 to \$3, that will give perfect satisfaction

Gents Slippers for New Year Presents, t reduced prices at SLATER'S ladies' shape store, 568 Broad Photograph Albums.—A Pell Assortment oranle by FREENAN, RYER & CO., Importers, 15 Maiden

Art Gallery, Corner of Broadway and ard street, open Christmas. Album Plully finished, four for \$1; one cozen, \$2. Fancy Boxes for Holiday Presents—Of te latest importation, and in great variety at war prices, iled with fine pure Caudies, at SNOW'S great Confectionery, its Broadway.

A Pure Tobacco.—Yellow Bank Tobac co.—Goodwin's Pure Yellow Rank Tobacco, free from all impurities, for sale by all tobacco and segar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER. 209 Water street.

Ladies Beautified.-Phalon & Son's "Snow White Oriental Cream" imparts a beautiful per rose tint to the complexion upon the first application, S all druggists in the United States, Europe and South Am Gourand's Superb Liquid Rouge, for

221 West Houston Street.—Miss Tamzan RICHARDS' improved Hair Restorative and Hair Dressing; 25c., 40c. and \$1 collies. Batchelor's Hair Dyc-The Best in the world; harmless, reliable and instantaneous. Sold and ap pited at BATCHELOK'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, the best in the world, wholesale as privately applied. No. 6 Astor House.

Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Bloom of Youth or Liquid Pearl, has no equal for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. All drugglats and 639 Brosdway. Brosiway.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure
Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadaworth's Uterine Rievator—a superior article. No. 2 Vessy street, Astor House,
opposite the durch.

Constitution Water Cures Diabetes and diseases of the kidneys and bladder. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, 46 Cliff street, New York.

Rheumatism.
No one should sufer when Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT will certainly cure you. 25 and 56 cents. Sold

Official Drawings of the Delaware State EXTRA CLASS 99—December 24, 1861.
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69, 46, 49, 30, 15, 2, 5, 61, 53, 56, 23, 40, 3.
Circulars sent by addressing J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy 6
o.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Loctories.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 661—De. 24, 1861.
62, 31, 41, 25, 7, 37, 29, 71, 19, 39, 54, 8.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 662—Dec. 24, 1861.
12, 6, 14, 64, 73, 40, 37, 1, 5, 35, 19, 72.

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Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes cashes and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall street.

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